



Studsoc faces student apathy

by Stewart Freed

Wondering why student representatives of McGill clubs, activities and faculty societies are ignorant of the procedures for getting Students' Society assistance in setting up activities? The answer lies in the sparse turnout at an information workshop presented by members of the executive committee of Students' Society.

About a dozen people, including two journalists, three members of the executive and a Society employee showed up at the heavily publicized information session in the Union cafeteria Monday night. VP Internal Keith Hennessy was especially disappointed with the sparse turnout. He said that every club and organization with a mailbox in the Union Building was informed about Monday's general meeting two weeks in advance. In addition, there was also an advertisement and a today column notice in Monday's *Daily* requesting all student groups to send at least one participant.

The meeting was called to explain Society structures, policies and proposed policy changes.

VP Finance Brian Fish presented the basic financial picture of the Society. He repeated previous statements that the Society was operating under conditions of financial restraint, but that he was "trying to redirect some funding from running (the Union Building) back into internal programs." He said he hoped to increase club and activity funding by \$9000.

US seeks superiority in arms race

by Nila Mukerji

Speaking against U.S. involvement in the arms race, Dr. William Sloan Coffin, Jr., an American minister and prominent peace activist, said "I know that Ronald Reagan is not after military security, but military superiority", in the third Birks lecture yesterday.

The reason for escalated arms production, he said, lie not only in the status and power that are accorded the U.S., but also in the fact that "For years, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have lived in mutual fear".

Coffin accused both the U.S. and the USSR of "glorying in power", and opposed arms negotiations between the two super-powers, saying, "It is pointless that any nation try to be number one in the arms race".

Warning that the nature of weapons today only serve to make man more vulnerable, rather than protecting mankind, Coffin hypothetically described the damage that a twenty-megaton bomb would do to a metropolitan city. In detail, he outlined the irreparable effects on future human generations, as well as the vast depletion of the protective ozone layer.

In addition, Fish explained proposed Society policy changes for the funding of interest groups on campus. Presently budgets are approved on a first-past-the-post basis, the first 20 budgets submitted are funded. Fish said this system is unjust.

"Every group should get some money instead of some groups getting a lot of money," he said.

Hennessy also said that Students' Council voted to create a committee to review Society policy and structures. This Students' Society Policy Review Committee will be composed of two Students' Council members, one representative from the various faculty societies, and two representatives from recognized clubs.

Members of the executive present at Monday's meeting debated with participants about two of the Society's new projects.

Hennessy said that the Society newsletter, the Tribune, was "born out of a need of the clubs for a forum." Fish said that the newsletter was slated for an \$11,000 deficit this year.

Though the vast majority of

Students' Council members thought the Tribune to be a waste of money and not needed by the student body, intra-fraternity council representative Michael Wyszowski disagreed.

"There is so much potential in the Trib," he said. He commented that the limitations of the biweekly newspaper were due to apathy.

VP University Affairs Richard Flint explained the purpose of his pet project, the resource centre in room 433 of the Union building.

He said the resource centre could have access to copies of old exams,

course notes, term papers, and other documents of interest to students.

"There are a lot of groups on campus which produced detailed documents of interest to other students," he said.

The resource centre also has and electric typewriter available to students for "non-academic purposes."

He said the greatest obstacle facing the resource centre is the lack of staff interested in manning the facility.

Dr. William Sloan Coffin, Jr., speaking on the arms race yesterday accused both the US and the USSR of seeking military superiority.

Engineer paper prints

WINNIPEG (CUP) — The University of Manitoba Students' Union (UMSU) Council has decided to allow the UMSU printshop to print the Engineering Students' Society's (ESS) newspaper, the Red Lion, reversing a decision made in January.

Last year's council passed a recommendation from the executive that the printshop be prohibited from publishing sexist, racist or libellous material, resulting in the printshop's refusal to publish the engineering newspaper for the remainder of the school year.

Last Tuesday night's motion was preceded by a presentation to council by the senior stick of engineering, Eric Tatarchuk. Tatarchuk said 1200 engineers contribute fees annually to UMSU and should therefore be allowed to use an UMSU service (the printshop) whose operations they help to pay for.

UMSU President Tim Rigby had requested by letter that the presentation be made "to allow (the engineering society) to present their own case" and so as to "not put myself or the executive in the position of defending the publication of a paper which might be offensive to people on this campus."

"It is hoped that someone in the faculty of engineering will own up to publishing the Red Lion and come to the council chambers," Rigby's letter stated.

However, the editor of the Red Lion "Zero Schwartz" (a pseudonym), made no appearance at Tuesday's meeting.

"We do try and put out a good paper that all engineers will appreciate," Tatarchuk said in his

presentation. "It is basically entertainment and it's appreciated by the people it's written for."

Last year, Linda Ilczuk, then vice-president of UMSU, threatened to sue the ESS for libel following items printed about her in the Red Lion.

Rigby said he was told by the printshop manager, Bob Wingate, that neither the printshop nor UMSU could be sued for the publication of the Red Lion, but that only the ESS is liable.

However, Rob Campbell, a law student acting as a proxy for the law rep Chuck Blarney, said a 1980 provincial libel and slander act would make UMSU and the printshop liable should a lawsuit arise.

U of M law professor Dale Gibson says a printer is certainly legally responsible for what he puts out.

"UMSU can be sued for libel if they know of the contents they are printing," he says. "It's not all that likely, but it is definitely technically possible."

Engineering newspapers at many Canadian universities have been the subject of intense controversy in recent years. Various student groups, especially women's groups, have moved to have them censored or banned because of the inclusion of racist or sexist content. In the last year alone, this has happened at the University of Saskatchewan, University of Toronto, University of Alberta, and McGill University.

At the University of Alberta, the editor of the annually engineering week newspaper, the Godivan, was censured and made a public apology this January

Coffin nukes Falwell

by Heather Tisdale

Leaders of the Moral Majority are attempting to "enter the womb a second time," according to Dr. William Sloan Coffin, Jr., a noted anti-war activist.

Coffin was well-known in the 1960s as a civil rights agitator. He acted as university chaplain at Yale University for 12 years and is currently minister at the Riverside Church in New York City.

Visiting McGill this week as the Birks lecturer for 1981, Coffin spoke to a capacity crowd of 200 Monday night on the issues of abortion and homosexuality in a talk entitled "An Agenda for the Eighties."

Coffin expressed sympathy for Americans who followed the Moral Majority because "they feel dispossessed by change."

"But to be born again of spirit means to become as vulnerable as a child, yet not as innocent," said Coffin. "Innocence into adulthood blinds itself to the complexities of life. Innocence should wear a leper's badge."

"I'm worried about moral indignation becoming the vice of moralism," said Coffin. "It is emotionally satisfying to have enemies and to be righteous. But what is emotionally satisfying can be spiritually devastating."

Coffin pleaded for a spirit of magnanimity and tolerance on the questions of abortion and homosexuality.

He sees the fundamental crisis in the abortion question as the point at which human life begins.

"The Roman Catholic Church sees a clear point at which life

begins — from the moment of conception. I don't give a hoot for the Moral Majority's view on this matter because I don't believe this group will be around for much longer.

"I agree with Margaret Mead who wrote, 'Abortion is a nasty thing but our society deserves it,'" said Coffin.

"I look forward to the day when abortion will be unnecessary, because abortion, whether legal or illegal is so prevalent, enforcement of anti-abortion laws is about as effective as Prohibition was in the '20s."

Coffin believed that those who crusade for the anti-abortion movement have no hope of eliminating quacks, extortionists, corrupt law officials and suffering.

"Until men bear children, control over childbearing should remain with women," said Coffin. "I see no other way around it."

"I find it ironic that President Reagan is for the life of the fetus in the womb, while the U.S. is the only nation in the world to support the donation of infant formula to Third World countries."

Salvadorean to speak at McGill

Oscar Rmiz Abarca, A representative from A.G.E.U.S. (General Association of the University Students of El Salvador) is currently conducting a tour throughout Quebec and will be speaking at McGill on Thursday Oct. 8, 5 p.m. Stewart Biology Bldg. room S1-3

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Found: Gold ring at Molson Stadium after football game Friday Oct. 2. If you lost it call 286-1681

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Continued on page 11

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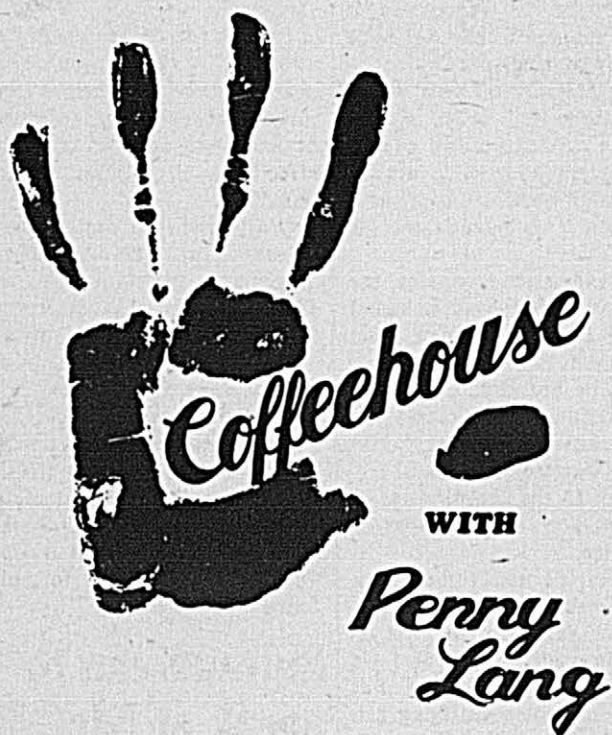
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The new Québec

No real alternative to new ruling party

by Brian Topp

Canadian political parties in power, publically at least, move to the centre and spread out to appropriate as much ideological territory as possible. The federal Liberals have successfully been the "militantly moderate party of the radical centre," since Mackenzie King took over its leadership in 1919. The Ontario Tories have followed the same strategy since World War II with similar results, and the pattern is reproduced across the country.

Apologists for Canada's ruling parties call the strategy of governing within the framework of platforms filtered into harmless mush "realism"; critics call it cynicism. One way or another, running for office on non-issues and appropriating the political centre wherever it may be wins elections.

However, there are a great number of people who believed, and perhaps still believe, that the rules are different for Canada's newest ruling party, the Parti Québécois. Indeed the PQ has earned considerable political capital by portraying itself as a party of principles, aloof from the corruption which tainted its predecessors, dedicated to the pure objectives of independence and social democracy.

There is evidence which suggests otherwise; after five years in power, the PQ is in fact coming to bear some resemblance to Canada's other ruling parties. It has simultaneously risen and fallen; risen to power and confirmed there last spring, largely fallen as a political movement free of the characteristics its more blinkered proponents correctly condemn in its adversaries.

The dichotomy is between the broad, ruling party mush which characterizes PQ policy and the reality which, it contends, finds its roots in the PQ's history and constituency.

Beginnings

Jean Lesage is credited with starting it all.

The Liberal government which relaxed the Union Nationale in 1960 came into office with an objectively modest but for the times "revolutionary" program; it wanted to modernize the state bureaucracy, improve education, and create opportunities for francophones within the middle and upper management of the economy.

The first goal was achieved. The provincial bureaucracy was rationalized; merit was introduced as a criterion for the hiring of public servants, and individual departments lost the autonomy they had enjoyed in spending their funds. The province assumed its jurisdiction in areas previously occupied by religious organizations, notably health and welfare. There was a generalized modernization of the bureaucracy and its practices.

The second goal was also achieved. The Lesage government mapped out educational reform which truly revolutionized the school system. Kenneth McRoberts and Dale Posgate describe the reforms in *Quebec: Social Change and Political Crisis*:

"Which the establishment of a provincial Ministry of Education in 1964, the Quebec government assumed full control over all educational institutions in Quebec — public and private. In the public sector, the government no longer restricted its activities as it had in the past, to the provision of material facilities; it now took full control of pedagogical and curricular materials... The groundwork was laid for the new post-secondary CEGEPs, which were to be wholly non-confessional."

The expansion and rationalization of the education system, and particularly the broadening of access to post-secondary education through CEGEPs, would help

create an enlarged pool of relatively highly skilled workers in Quebec; more francophones were prepared educationally for white-collar jobs.

However, the Lesage government's third objective, that of opening up opportunities for francophones in economic middle and upper management, was not attained.

The Liberals enjoyed some success in opening opportunities through direct action; urged on by a former broadcaster and then Liberal cabinet minister, René Lévesque, the government nationalized the province's privately owned electricity utilities and combined them to form Hydro Quebec; francophones were hired to fill most of its management positions.

Other efforts at direct state intervention to create opportunities were less successful. A business development corporation, the Société générale de financement (SGF), was formed to help finance small and medium-sized businesses owned and operated by

the state was modernized and thereby made more powerful as French Canada's instrument and focus, and an effort was made to inject francophones into positions of influence in the economy. The first project succeeded, the second failed.

It comes as little surprise then, the note that many of the graduates of the expanded education system found their way into the public and para-public sectors in Quebec, where they could compete successfully as francophones, and relatively few found their way into the private sector, where every study demonstrates they were systemically disadvantaged.

Henry Milner notes in *Politics in the New Quebec* that "an analysis of graduates from the Université de Montréal showed that over the period 1965-1969, only 22.5 per cent... had taken their first job in the private sector and that 12.7 per cent remained there... Virtually all other graduates were in the public sector."



francophones, but was only modestly successful. The government attempted to start up a steel refining company, SIDBEQ, but the company remained a relatively modest operation.

"These three projects — Hydro-Quebec, SGF and SIDBEQ — all reflected what the Lesage regime proclaimed as one of its primary goals: to increase the presence of French Canadians in the upper levels of the Quebec economy. In the rhetoric of the period, they were intended to make Québécois *maîtres chez nous*," McRoberts and Posgate write.

"Great energy was devoted to this goal, but the impact of these and related programs was only marginal: the Anglophone dominance of the Quebec economy was not substantially reduced. The contrast between the relative failure of the Lesage regime on the economic front and its success in the other main thrust of its activities, reform of education... is striking."

What is interesting in all of this is whose interests the Lesage government was seeking to further. The Quiet Revolution was a complex phenomenon, but what emerges as its key thread is an effort to create and expand a francophone elite with real power;

The expanding, increasingly politicized group of Quebec public servants and para-public employees can usefully be labeled the "state middle class."

Between 1966 and 1976 there was a sort of interregnum in the drive by the Quebec state to cement a place for this new Francophone elite. The Union Nationale government elected in 1966 fulfilled many of the programs mapped out by the Lesage Liberals (creating the CEGEP system, for example), but originated little of its own aimed at advancing the position of francophones. The Liberal government of Robert Bourassa concentrated on economic development (James Bay), and fighting with public service unions.

In the meantime, members of the state middle class were reorienting their political loyalties. In 1968 René Lévesque bolted the Liberals and founded the *Mouvement souveraineté-association*, which merged with other nationalist groups in 1968 under Lévesque's presidency to become the Parti Québécois.

The PQ had almost immediate appeal to members of the state middle class; in 1971 the PQ released data which showed that fully 37.2 per cent of its membership was made up

of people in "liberal professions" (administrators, beauraucrats, social scientists, teachers) and another 14.6 per cent were students, who are classifiable as a state client group and, as we have seen, were largely destined for jobs in the public sector. (Of the remaining members, 22.1 were white-collar, 12.6 were workers and 8.9 housewives).

Milner calculates in *Politics in the New Quebec* that of the 110 candidates who ran for the PQ in 1976, "up to sixty fit our criteria for membership in the state middle class. The largest group among them are teachers, followed by semi-professionals, employees of governments, school boards, CLOs, co-operatives and trade unions, then journalists and so on down the line."

The Parti Québécois's two key initiatives in power speak volumes for what interests the party is in fact advancing, and why the PQ has received the support it has from the state middle class.

The Charter of the French language's most controversial features relate to education, but its more important components are those which establish French as the language of work throughout the province, in both public and private sectors. Companies of significant size are required by law to set up "francisation" committees, and a government surveillance agency is operating, mandated to investigate complaints that companies are not proceeding quickly enough to change their language of work.

Clientele

That aspect of the legislation was advanced, reasonably enough, as a matter of elementary justice. Clearly, linguistic barriers shutting 80 per cent of the province's population out of key economic decision-making are legitimate targets of government action.

However, the real effect of the reform is to open economic management to members of the new middle class; graduates of CEGEPs and universities who otherwise would find their way into the public sector. In other words, the PQ has done for the new francophone elite what the Lesage Liberals failed to do. Workers in Trois Rivières will never be bank presidents because of Bill 101, but the son of a PQ riding association president may become one after graduating from the *Ecole des hautes études commerciales*.

There is surely more than coincidence in the faith the state middle class generally has in independence and the fact that they have the most to gain from it. Independence implies that functions currently performed by the federal bureaucracy in the province would be transferred to the Quebec public service.

In sum, while the PQ has attracted wide support appropriating the political centre (an enterprise which includes soft-peddalling its independence option during elections), the PQ fundamentally is acting motivated by the interests of its clientele. And those interests are not as noble as the Parti Québécois would like us to believe.

There is no palatable political opposition to the PQ in Quebec. The Liberal Party under Claude Ryan has deteriorated to a protest movement uncertainly uniting the West Island, elements of the private business elite, and what remains of the old *bleus*. The fragility of Ryan's coalition is demonstrated by the fact that the Liberal caucus in the National Assembly can't agree on issues as fundamental as the Canadian constitution; nine Liberal members voted against a motion opposing the federal constitutional initiative which their leader helped draft.

But the lack of a viable opposition should not blind us to the fact that as with all Canadian ruling parties, with the Parti Québécois, all is not what it seems.



The new Québec

Milner: "Social democracy" and the PQ project

by Peter Findlay

Since the completion of his doctoral thesis on Quebec politics in 1971, Henry Milner has been one of the more vocal anglophone supporters of the Parti Québécois and perhaps representative of the more pragmatic orientation that the party has adopted since coming to power in 1976.

One of the founding members of the Committee of Anglophones for Sovereignty Association, Milner is currently running for a position on the PQ's executive committee.

The following is an edited interview with Milner on the politics behind the PQ, the importance of anglophones within the party, and some of his personal reflections on the political life of Quebec.

Daily: When you were writing on Quebec politics ten years ago you were putting forth what you yourself called a "Marxist critique."

Since then it seems as if you have taken a decidedly different outlook on politics.

Have you undergone a transformation since then or is the PQ some kind of a logical extension of your political philosophy?

Milner: I've always assumed that political independence was part of the transformation of Quebec. For me there's no question about that so I've always been at least a passive supporter of the PQ.

I'd also say, however, that I've come to see that a democratic transformation of society happens through a whole series of individual activities at a whole series of levels and has very little to do with the kind of rhetorical assertions that one tends to make when one doesn't see these things.

The PQ is a mass organization which doesn't have a "parti pris" nor a commitment to the retention of the established system. What it can do is dependent on what thousands of people like me do.

What I'm saying is that what we should be doing is not pushing some abstract position, but in fact using the PQ to just talk to people about what really matters to them.

I'm not very sympathetic to anglophones who hide behind a "l'effort de l'individu" ideology because I think that's a way of avoiding an unpopular political position.

Given all the possibilities in Quebec I think that building a social-democratic or socialist Quebec is a terribly exciting project, but that means that one has to be involved in very immediate kinds of things having to do with the concerns of ordinary people and relating those concerns to the kinds of possibilities that exist.

That's what I'm doing and I think that it's potentially very exciting. It's not so much the PQ, it's Quebec.

That's why I am where I am.

Daily: To paraphrase Premier Levesque, he said that the PQ has a "pro-worker bias."

Many "progressives" in both the francophone and anglophone communities were attracted to the party because of this, but since coming to power in 1976 there has been a great deal of criticism of the party from its left wing supporters.

Do you feel that the PQ has strayed from its original goals in this context or perhaps you feel it was some kind of a misconception on the part of those individuals?

Milner: I think the PQ is a social-democratic party. It's acting as the social-democratic government of the province, but we're a province and so we don't even have a central apparatus at our disposal.

We are a social-democratic government forced to operate in the present context which creates certain limitations and certain powers. That makes our margin of maneuverability so narrow that the debate is rather limited unfortunately.

I don't deny that within that narrow margin there are differences within the party and, like any mass party, there will be discussion and some compromise will be found, but I think it will stay within the parameters of social-democracy.

It also remains fundamental that we believe that the state and the public sector remain a basic mechanism.

People who say there is something similar between the PQ and Reagan don't recognize this fundamental difference in philosophy.

Reagan is there to dismantle the state apparatus to serve the rich. Our fundamental belief is that the state apparatus is the major instrument of public policy and one of its major goals is not to redistribute towards the rich as Mr. Reagan is trying to do, but the opposite.

Despite that, the context gives us very little margin for maneuver in this area. We can't set monetary policy, we have budget deficits that cannot be expanded sufficiently and even our powers of taxation are limited by the fact that we compete with neighboring geographical jurisdictions.

Collective agreements, which the unions insist upon, cover more than half of government expenditures. We can't touch those and yet we must cut back. Where else do you cut back except in services... that's the problem right there.



My feeling is that the party still fundamentally retains its "préjugé favorable" for workers, although there are important debates within the party and the government on how to do that.

I think it's incumbent on the trade unions to come up with concrete suggestions as to how to reconcile the needs of those people who need government services with the rights of workers to have fair working conditions and to retain their acquired rights and so on.

That's a challenge and a simple denunciation, which is easy to make, doesn't help anyone. Certainly it doesn't help people in the party who want to make sure it respects its commitments in these areas.

Daily: At the recent conference of the National Anglophone Commission PQ MNA Gilbert Paquette said that it's easy to advocate social-democracy when the economy is experiencing prosperous times, but what do you think will happen if the economy continues to deteriorate?

Milner: In this situation it's surely harder for social-democrats and the party has a sense of this limited margin which for example manifests itself in the lack of party "militantism."

We hope that the Quebec economy will expand somewhat in the coming two years and thus create possibilities in the schools for example, but you're right, at least in the short-term.

Innovative change, redistribution, all those things are much more difficult when you have a period of serious economic difficulty.

Daily: The government has made many reductions in the realm of educational funding over the last year.

How does this fit into a party that campaigned on the principle of free tuition?

Milner: Our program still calls for free tuition in the long term.

We've frozen tuition and it's been frozen for over ten years in Quebec so that given that inflation has more than doubled during this period, we can say that we're effectively dividing tuition in half.

Tuition must be lower in Quebec than practically anywhere in the world and this makes me wonder if frozen tuition is the most progressive thing in the world to do because if we freeze tuition, people who can afford to pay more for their education won't.

Education accounts for a quarter of the government's expenditure. Most of that goes to teachers and collective agreements that can't be touched over the next year and a half, but how can you cut back on education without touching teachers' salaries.

Right now the question is to what extent the PQ's vision of Quebec includes non-francophones, who make up 25 per cent of the province. To me this is a kind of a challenge at the present time.

The old French-Canadian nationalism was the kind of nationalism which saw the success of its goals having to do with the preservation of a particular ethnic and cultural phenomenon.

The present Quebec nationalism has certain elements of that, but it has more than that. It's this new aspect that we're trying to contribute and that is the vision of a liberation for Quebec — for all Quebecers... a project in which all Quebecers will be involved and see themselves in its realization.

Obviously the French-Canadian culture is an element of that and the basis of that element is to be found in the use of French as the working language.

I think that's perfectly realistic since there's got to be a fundamental working language which corresponds to the reality of the majority.

Beyond French as the working language there is nothing in the party's program which could be construed as inhibiting its vision from encompassing other non-francophone elements.

This is not a party where things are drawn up by four or five people and everybody votes "yes" and sits back. This is a party where the vision corresponds to the expressions and involvements of thousands of people and if there are non-francophones in that then it will correspond to that vision concretely.

These are what I see as part of the challenge that faces the PQ.

Daily: Why do you think anglophones should join the PQ? And what gives you grounds for hope considering the apparent strangle-hold the Liberal Party has exercised over the anglophone community historically?

Milner: I don't think the Liberal Party is as bad as the federal Liberals — when I say bad I mean it's not the kind of organization that's completely dominated by a small number of people and a small number of interests — but it's still that type of organization fundamentally.

It's made up of a relatively small number of local and economic interests. They're still the predominant element within the Liberal Party.

I don't think the Liberal Party represents an alternative and I think most anglophones realize that.

The ones that are involved in the Liberal Party are basically made up of two types: those who are part of the vested interests or the "establishment" and those who see the Liberal Party as a negative or way of stopping the PQ. It's not even that it necessarily corresponds to the Parti Québécois.

I don't think that for those students and young people who want to do more, who want a positive instrument, that the Liberal Party serves this function.

Daily: You said the Liberals are dominated by the "establishment."

Who dominates the PQ?

Milner: The group most active in the PQ can be roughly described as people who have university education, but it can't even be really called that anymore.

There's still a predominant role played by university-educated intellectuals, civil servants, teachers, students... the state middle class in other words.

These groups are still predominant, but I've found that we have a lot of ordinary sorts of workers who may not be so evident in the local areas.

I don't think one can see the same thing in the Liberal Party. They don't get active in the Party like we do in the PQ because I think our party is a genuine mass party.



The new Québec

Scowen: Liberals no longer tied to big business

by Chris Cavanagh

Reed Scowen has been the MNA for Notre Dame de Grace since coming to power in 1978 following the resignation of Bryce Mackasey.

For 17 years Scowen was active in the Montreal business community after obtaining degrees from both the Harvard School of Business and the London School of Economics.

Involved in politics since 1974, Scowen served as executive director of the Pepin-Robarts Commission on National Unity and acts as the senior Liberal spokesman for economic affairs, industry and commerce.

In an interview with the Daily, Scowen elaborated on some of his views on the Liberal Party and the role of anglophones in Quebec.

Daily: What role do you envision Anglophones playing in the Quebec of tomorrow considering that French is the language of politics and public life in general?

Scowen: Well, Anglophones have a very large role to play provided they're able, in public life, to speak the French language. This doesn't mean that they have to become Francophone, or think like Francophones, or talk French in their daily life or to communicate with their friends and associates. But it's clear that if you're going to be actively involved in politics in Quebec you've got to be able to speak well in the language that 80 percent of the population uses.

Daily: Many Anglophones see the new shape that Quebec is taking over the last few decades and feel isolated from the mainstream. How can the Liberal Party bring Anglophones back into political life?

Scowen: If the Liberal Party were elected they would implement a very different vision of Quebec society than the one which is proposed by the Parti Québécois. The Parti Québécois' vision of Quebec is a society that is French and where there is one language group, the French language group.

With the Parti Québécois' vision of Quebec society, the one language society, with some sort of recognition of cultural diversity, you're welcome to be an Anglo-Saxon here as long as you fit in with the Francophone linguistic society. There's no room for a distinct English society.

The Liberal view is that there are two linguistic societies. The majority, which is French, and a minority society, a smaller one but one which has a right to be here and to live and have its own institutions in its own language. And indeed it should make a contribution from a base which is a base of solid English language institutions of all kinds.

Our view is that there will be a two language society: English and French. A balance will be achieved between the two; measures will be taken to make sure that the French language majority have sufficient protection to ensure that that society can continue to be strong in the whole North American picture because there are terrific daily pressures to become English.

But nevertheless we'll seek an equilibrium between these two societies so that there will be a place for both.

The difference between these two visions of Quebec, as far as I'm concerned, is night and day and in the Liberal vision, I think there is a very active role for people to stay here and live as English people and work with the majority for a better society.

Daily: In the past it has been alleged that the Liberals have been strongly tied to big money or "the establishment" in Quebec. What interests does it now represent, taking into consideration the PQ's claim that it represents the average Quebec worker?

Scowen: Whether or not it was true in the past I don't know. Certainly as recently as 1960 everybody claimed that it was the

Union Nationale that was linked to big money. And I think that most of this is a myth created by the opposition parties. I would say myself, today, that the elite of Quebec and, I think even probably the commercial and financial elite are quite closely linked to the Parti Québécois.

For instance, it's almost impossible, today, for the Liberal Party to get any help from big businesses here in Quebec who are doing business with the government of Quebec. Financial institutions, in particular, I would say are more closely tied to the Parti Québécois government than they are to the Liberal government.

But on top of that, the whole question of that support has become less and less important because ten to fifteen years ago these companies could provide financial support to the political parties and today they can't. It's illegal for any company to give one cent to any political party. So the funding of all parties, has to come from contributions of individuals; and no individual is allowed to give more than \$3000 a year. If you look at the list which is published, I don't think

He discovered that, first of all, the Parti Québécois used his statements and that approach as a method of saying he never talks about the majority, that he's a tool of the English and a tool of Ottawa. I think Mr. Ryan personally was deeply hurt by all this because it obviously wasn't true. As you know, two weeks ago at the Conseil Générale he produced a document which is the result of his reflections over the summer in which he said what he thought everybody already knew, that both he and the Liberal Party should have as their first interest, the majority, which is the French speaking community.

So I think that there has been a distortion of what the Liberal Party stands for. Not in our policies but in the way we've presented them and in the way the opposition has exploited them and we have a big responsibility now to redress that balance and present a truer picture of what we really are.

Daily: Social services are becoming more and more endangered every year that the economy continues to falter. Even under an



Daily photo/Chris Cavanagh

there are more than a hundred or two hundred people in the whole of Quebec who are giving \$3000 a year.

So financing has been democratized for everybody and a very high percentage of the financial establishment and a very very high percentage of the intellectual establishment identifies today with the Parti Québécois. The elite today, I think, is presumably the party of the Parti Québécois and the party of the average man is becoming more and more the Liberal party, or else they feel they have no party at all.

Daily: The Liberal Party is overwhelmingly strong in Anglophone ridings. Does this fact make it difficult to gain support in Francophone ridings where people might feel that the party is geared to the interests of the Anglophones?

Scowen: Well, I hope so. There was a misconception during the last election which the Liberal Party is attempting, during the last election which the Liberal Party is attempting to correct, particularly over the last few weeks; that is, that the Liberal Party was the party of the English.

The problem arose from the fact that when Mr. Ryan became leader of the party he took it for granted that everybody knew that he was a person deeply rooted in the French culture and society of Quebec and believed profoundly in French Canadian or Quebec nationalism. That's what he stood for all his life and publicly, as editor of Le Devoir, he didn't think he'd have to repeat that. So he spent most of the last three years, in particularly the election campaign, talking about the rights of the minorities.

avowedly social-democratic government the public sector is suffering. What approach would the Liberal Party take towards preserving public services?

Scowen: I think there are two aspects to it. First of all, the Liberal Party, since its inception, has always been the party of big social reforms, and most of the reforms that have taken place since the beginning of the Quiet Revolution were implemented by the Liberal Party. The reform of the whole school system in making it a public system rather than a system based on the church; the installation of perhaps the best and most complete medical care plan in the country, maybe in the world, and the establishment of the labor code. All these things were done by the Liberal Party. The tradition of the Liberal Party is a tradition of reform.

The Parti Québécois over the last four or five years carried on with reforms. My own personal opinion is that they carried on with them in an incoherent way in the sense that they did them without any calculation of what the cost was going to be and they did them in a highly centralized way which created a very large bureaucracy, bigger than we've ever had before to operate in. So that we now have a situation where the cost of these services is made much cheaper than it need to be by the enormous administrative machinery that we have to run them in Quebec city. My feeling is that there are two things that ought to be done; one, the centralized control of our institutions in Quebec has to be reduced, and the number of civil servants involved in administering these

things has to be reduced; two we have to return a good deal of the decision making power, for better or worse, it always won't be for better, back to people and say "do it yourself".

If you examine the cost of delivering health services you will find that the percentages that are actually spent for the services rendered to the populations, opposed to the percent that's used for administering the thing in Quebec, is all out of kilter, compared for instance with Ontario.

Somebody told me that Ontario has a Ministry of Education that is something like ten percent the size in numbers, of the Ministry of Education here in Quebec. In Quebec these funds going to bureaucrats can't be used to provide facilities. So there have to be some important savings in the administration and this is going to mean turning the responsibility back to individuals and individual groups in communities.

The second problem is that it's wrong, in my opinion, to distribute more income than you collect. The Parti Québécois this year is going to be redistributing four or five billion dollars more income than it's able to collect. All of this to say that either you have to have strong growth in the economy so that you can collect more taxes so that you can redistribute more to people who need it; or you have to accept reductions in the kinds of services you provide people.

The Parti Québécois unfortunately, went ahead for four years despite our repeated warnings that they were letting this thing get out of hand and they took the deficit from eight or nine hundred million which it was the year they took power to, this year, five billion dollars. And they've lost control of the thing. It's irresponsible because they're spending money that they don't have, and that you and the other students at McGill are going to have to pay for, health care and education and so on for people today. And you'll be paying for your kids at the same time.

Daily: Do you think that the Liberal Party is entering a period of consolidation or a period that will lead to a re-evaluation of its present goals and approach?

Scowen: Well, my feeling is that the Liberal Party, before the election in the three years after Ryan got elected, put together a program that was very well thought out. Nothing that Mr. Ryan has said since the election, and nothing that anybody else has said to me, and nothing that I have thought, has made me believe that we have to change our orientation. We've got to change the way that we present it. We have to present other aspects of the program in a better way. We're very good at thinking out basic programs but we've been very bad at selling them. We've got to improve the way we sell them to the media through the use of publicity and advertising, and we also need improvement in the way we work with our supporters, our militants and the members of our party. I think the biggest job ahead of us in the next few years is to change radically the way we work at the base.

Mr. Ryan made a great deal of the fact that he was contacting people at the base. In retrospect I think it was done superficially, we didn't really attempt to put together our program in a way that would appeal to younger people, to members of the labor unions, and to blue collar workers of all kinds.

We tended to talk to the converted and listen to the converted; what we should have been doing is spending much more time explaining our message to people who were not already strong Liberal supporters.

So we have a big job ahead of us, in that sense. But I don't believe it means a fundamental change in the orientation of two basic principles underlying our party. It's a question of presenting them differently and involving the people more directly in the activities of the party.



The new Québec

PQ turns to small businesses for financial impetus

by Emil Sher

Once thought to be antibusiness, it is apparent that the Parti Québécois has no immediate plans to disseminate Marxist literature by way of a lottery (spell "manifesto" and you win). Instead, it is banking on the PME (petite et moyenne entreprise) as a link to a larger slice of Canada's financial pie.

Canada's largest corporations are overwhelmingly in the hands of foreigners. Rather than bite off more than it can chew, the PQ has, for the time being, ignored these larger corporations in favor of

PMEs. Their reasoning is two-fold: it will give Quebec greater control of the economy, thus providing the necessary impetus that can lead to greater financial control.

As far as ownership and corporations are concerned, Quebec fares poorly. Only 17 of Canada's 500 largest corporations owned by French-Canadians. Closer to home, the picture is just as bleak. Of the 165 Quebec corporations with an annual production of over \$10 million, only 26 are owned by francophones.

The road towards corporate wealth being a rocky one, the PQ has turned towards the PME. The financial support and incentives they have provided have not gone unnoticed. The Canadian Federation of Independent Business lauded the PQ decision to allow independent stores to sell wine, thereby cutting into the large market previously enjoyed by the big chains.

"Increasingly, Quebec is conceded to be a French economic territory where the use of English is reserved for communications with the outside," write Sheila McLeod Arnopolous and Dominique Clift in *The English Fact in Quebec*. "The French, who think principally in political terms, see this trend as one that will strengthen their control over their own society and eventually ensure a more balanced economic development".

Despite their nationalistic intentions, it is evident that the PQ is

a proponent of the adage "money talks" and it doesn't seem overly concerned as to its mother tongue. Indeed, Robert Karnial writes in *Canadian Business* that the PQ plans to "create an English-speaking international secondary in Montreal to woo foreign executives currently hesitant about Quebec because of restrictive education policies under the language laws."

Weak Stepping Stone

While the PQ may firmly believe that the PME is a stepping stone towards bigger and better things, they seem to have disregarded a vital question: better for who?

Certainly not the Quebec labor force. Though the PME benefits some, their value as a financial foundation upon which future wealth will be built is of little solace to the thousands of Quebecers unemployed today. In 1979, the rate of unemployment was 7.5 for Canada, 6.5 in Ontario and 9.6 in Quebec.

A recent article in *Canada and the World* notes that unemployment is a major problem in Quebec. The PQ's solution to such problems being precluded by their concern with long-range benefits prompted Karnial to refer to the government as "formerly the champion of social reform and latterly the new hero of francophone capitalism".

If they rely on recent figures, the PQ can wallow in their new found hero status with little regret for discarding their social reformist robes: Montreal is second only to Calgary in office space construction.

Quebec's economic future looks bright for the future office workers who will occupy these buildings, as well as for those who will reap the benefits of the PME. The vast number of unemployed, however, seem to have been abandoned by the former champions of social reform.

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Coffin speaks

Continued from page 1

Coffin also denounced the frequent occurrence of war, stating that the act of killing is made easier by the labelling of others as "Marxist, Capitalist, Imperialist, or leftist guerilla".

He advocated the message of loving one's neighbor "even if the neighbor is an enemy".

He concluded that "The Soviet Union is not enemy number one; Enemy number one is the nuclear holocaust".

Clearly, Coffin's hope was a slowing down in the production and use of arms. However, he does not actually envision this happening in the near future.

"Peace in our minds is not a conviction. We wish for peace, but we don't will it," he said.

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Brian Topp
Chris Cavanagh
Peter Findlay
Kristel van Ineveld
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The new Québec

QFL vs. QBTC

Québec unions digging in for labor battles

by Peter Findlay

The history of the contemporary Quebec labor movement is unlike any of its provincial counterparts in the rest of Canada. Born out of the political mobilization that swept Quebec in the sixties, organized labor in the province has taken on a more militant, left-wing character in the last twenty years than elsewhere in the country.

While the majority of Quebec labor has progressed to the more militant positions now commonly associated with the province's larger labor centrals, certain unions have continued to operate in a style of trade unionism strongly reminiscent of their American cousins.

One such union is the Quebec Building Trades Council (QBTC) under the leadership of Ken Rose, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) and former chairman of the Canadian Executive Board of the Building and Trades Department, an affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress (CLC).

Rose and the ideological heritage which he represents form the segment of the Canadian trade union movement which believes unions should steer away from partisan political commitments, and stick to the kind of American-style bread-and-butter unionism prevalent in the Canadian labor movement until the formation of official ties between the CLC and the New Democratic Party in 1961.

The issue that has risen to prominence in the labor movement today centres around two major areas of contention between the CLC and the QBTC on questions of ideology and jurisdiction.

With the breakaway of 7,000 members of Rose's own IBEW and

their subsequent admission into the CLC's Quebec affiliate, the Quebec Federation of Labor (QFL), the QBTC feels that the national organization is violating its own principles in allowing a split to form in the Quebec labor movement with what they describe as the establishment of 'dual unionism'.

Acting on their belief that the CLC had in effect broken its own rules, 12 QBTC unions have been withholding payment of their dues from the National Central of which they are charter members as a form of protest.

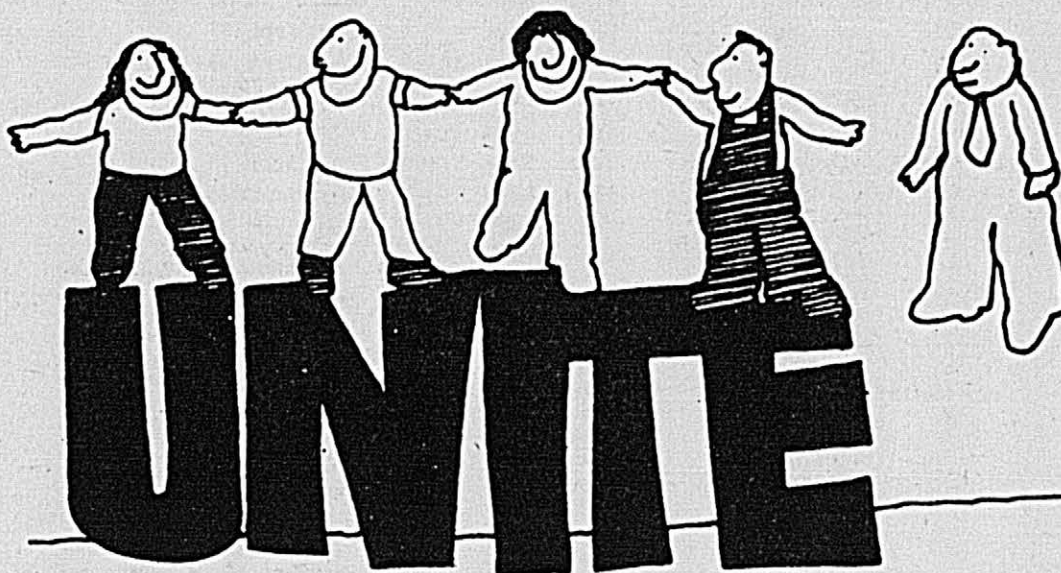
The second major criticism the QBTC has made against the CLC and the QFL are in opposition to latter's commitment to a brand of politics very much different from the avowedly apolitical orientation of building trades in Quebec.

Building trades are heir to the American tradition of unions, geared to dealing with business on its terms and the use of the time-honored practice of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies".

At the other end of the trade union spectrum in Quebec are those unions, like the CLC and QFL, which are actively involved in supporting specific political parties (the NDP and the PQ respectively in this case).

Along with the QBTC's advocacy of a form of "business unionism" is their overt distaste for any substantive involvement in issues of national economic or social importance.

Since CLC president Denis McDermott has been pushing the Canadian labor movement in exactly this direction the discontent of the more conservative QBTC was not a surprise to the CLC leadership.



Even with the dues boycott continuing against the CLC, McDermott remains intransigent in his determination to allow the 7,000 renegade members of the IBEW to join the ranks of the QFL, regardless of the possibility of open inter-union warfare.

The dues boycott, however, may appear to be small potatoes in comparison to the proposed formation of a second major labor central in direct competition to the CLC.

Organized by dissident CLC members with the backing of the many members of QBTC, the new central—which will tentatively go under the name of the Canadian Federation of Labor (CFL)—will be set up in competition with the CLC for members and is projected

to have an initial membership of at least 250,000.

In the same week as the founding convention of the CFL this November, almost 90,000 QBTC members will be faced with choosing between five labor centrals to determine who will represent them in the collective bargaining process.

Included in these five centrals are both the QFL and the QBTC, but the important distinction between the two is that the QBTC, formerly of the CLC will now be joining the CFL bandwagon.

The formation of a second labor central in Canada represents what could potentially be the single most divisive act in the recent history of the Canadian labor movement.

Although it is expected by insiders in the Quebec labor movement that the QFL will win the provincial vote to represent the 90,000 unionized construction workers in Quebec this November, the repercussions of the formation of a parallel national central to the CLC could be serious for its provincial component.

For now the stage has been set for the final confrontation between the QFL and QBTC and, on the national level, the fate of the fledgling CFL will be determined within a month.

In the meantime, organized labor in both Quebec and across Canada has dug in and awaits the outcome of what could be the first in a string of fratricidal battles.

Comment: Jacques Parizeau like Margaret Thatcher

by K.R. O'Potkin

Western governments everywhere are in the process of slashing the "welfare states" so grudgingly developed since the World Wars. Quebec is no exception. Despite the self-avowed "social democratic" character of the Parti Québécois, stingent and potentially crippling budget cuts are being imposed in health, education and social welfare.

To be sure, René Lévesque is no Ronald Reagan, but Jacques Parizeau does bear some resemblance to Margaret Thatcher. (Where that leaves Claude Ryan is up to the reader). Inflation continues to soar while the economic recession deepens. The revenues needed to finance a "welfare state" are being outstripped by the expenditures required to keep progressive social programs going. The resulting fiscal crisis necessitates disruptive and punishing budget cuts in social programs in Quebec as elsewhere. In the final analysis, Parizeau's

cutbacks are quite similar to Mrs. Thatcher's.

Those who can least afford it are being hit the hardest — the poor, the unskilled and the least educated. It is not generally the case that these groups organized politically to defend their own interests. Although, some politicians would be well advised to consider the effects of a withdrawal in the electoral support of these groups. As well, the fiscal crisis is giving rise to political instability in yet another way. Ironically, many of those who must administer the cutbacks will be members of the "state middle class" — those bureaucrats and professional cadres who are recognized as the bulwark of the PQ. The very fact that the Parti Québécois is willing to strangle progressive social programs which were the hallmark of its claim to being "social democratic", raises some interesting questions. The PQ will be turning its back on many of the people who provided voting support and antagonizing the middle class that make up its

troops.

It is now well understood that Western welfare states have been the product of long processes of struggle and that they contain major contradictions. Workers and reformers have fought for the development of public programs that would provide security of income and necessary health, education and social services. For the most part, the gains made were accepted as part of the price for maintaining the basic principles of a private profit economy. Thus, while some humanitarian relief from a harsh and unequal economic system has been achieved, there has seldom been any intention on the side of the powerful interests to alter the basic economic structure. Production continues to be based on private control and profit instead of on real democratic control and production for social purposes. Quebec is no different, except that it lagged for a time and is now moving quickly to catch up. And with the advent of the Parti Québécois, much rhetoric has been

spewed about the need for self-direction to attain enhanced social progress.

The current deep cuts shed light on several realities. The first is that the PQ has conceded any possibility of genuine economic reform. The cuts in social programs quite simply mean that the definition of the economic crisis put forth by the Western economies is not being challenged. As with Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Pierre Trudeau and Allan McEachen, the PQ has failed to tackle fundamental economic and social reform. Instead they are inflicting the sins of an outdated and perverse economic system on those least able to bear the costs.

Moreover, there are strong indications that the PQ is preparing to tackle some potentially powerful groups in Quebec society which have been challenging the prevailing economic order. Trade unions and professional associations, whose growing strength has proven troublesome for "sound management" and "good business", will likely find

themselves confronted by an antagonistic government. The technocracy clearly believes that the economic situation, the basic economic structures and the supporting ideology are not to be seriously questioned.

Finally, the PQ claim that sovereignty association would free Quebec's hand for social progress is undermined by the current willingness to impose cutbacks in social welfare. Granted, the present federal arrangement constrains action on fiscal and monetary policy, especially under the 19th Century scholastic regime of Pierre Trudeau. Nevertheless, it is important to assess how a sovereign but associated Quebec would be any different. Economic policies which allow the Canadian surrender to North American corporatism, can lead to nothing but similar retrograde social policies. Budget cuts which hit the poor the hardest, and threaten public service workers as well, are no better when announced in French than in English or American Hollywood one-liners.

McGILL UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL SPORTS 1981

Fall Schedule

SPORT	ENTRIES OPENED	ENTRIES CLOSED
Touchfootball - Men	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Flagfootball - Women	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Soccer - Men	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Soccer - Women	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Volleyball - Co - Rec	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Softball - Co - Rec	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Golf - Women & Men	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
Tennis - Women & Men	Tues. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 15
ENTRIES CLOSE		
Volleyball - Women & Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Tues. Oct. 13
Basketball - Women & Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Tues. Oct. 13
Ice Hockey - Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Fri. Oct. 16
Ice Hockey - Women	Thurs. Oct. 1	Thurs. Oct. 15
Jogging - Women & Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Fri. Oct. 16 (Noon)
Squash - Women & Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Fri. Oct. 16
Racquetball - Women & Men	Thurs. Oct. 1	Fri. Oct. 16

The Intramural Department at McGill would like to announce that the entry deadlines for Basketball (men and women) and Volleyball, (men and women) are Tuesday, October 13 at 4:30 p.m. Teams will be accepted on a first come basis. Get your entries in as soon as possible; entries are limited.

Entries for women's ice hockey will close at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, October 15; ice hockey for men will close at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 16.

The opening game for basketball (men and women) is Monday, Oct. 19, volleyball (men and women) on Wednesday, Oct. 21; hockey for men begins on Oct. 19 and women's hockey starts Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Entries for jogging, squash and racquetball close at 4:30 (Friday, October 16). Please sign up early to assure your participation.

The captain's meeting for each sport will be at 5:15 on each respective closing date. Check in the intramural office for exact location of meetings.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR INTRAMURAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE INTRAMURAL OFFICE AT 392-4730 OR DROP BY THE CURRIE GYMNASIUM, 475 PINE AVE. WEST, OFFICE G-35. JOBS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN INTRAMURAL.



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TONIGHT AT 5 PM IN RM. B01 IN THE UNION BUILDING



Today

South Africa Committee

There will be an interesting and stimulating meeting of the South Africa Committee today in Union room 310 at 5:00 p.m. Strategy for the first term will be discussed.

Film Society

The McGill Film Society presents Marlon Brando and Vivian Leigh in the film version of Tennessee Williams' famous play "A Streetcar Named Desire" at 8 p.m. in Leacock 132. Admission is \$1.25 at the door. Term Paper Research Workshop - Part I For Social Subjects 1 p.m.-2 p.m. For Humanities Subjects 3 p.m.-4 p.m. Starts at the Undergraduate Library Information Desk - Main Floor. Sign up, call 392-4288.

Term Paper Writing Workshop - Part III

9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Starts at the Undergraduate Library Information Desk - Main Floor. Sign up, call 392-4288.

Taking Tests Successfully

Designed for Mature Students, this Academic Skill Development workshop will identify common mistakes in test-taking, suggest tips for taking various kinds of tests, and stress physical and psychological readiness in addition to adequate study preparation. From 4-5 p.m. in room 341 of the Education Building, 3700 McTavish.

Cash

Want to earn some extra cash? The McGill Women's Varsity Volleyball team is looking for a manager. Salary: \$100.00 per term. Phone Dr. Bean at Currie Gym 392-4725 or show up at earliest practice: Tues., Thurs., 5:30-7:30 p.m., Wed. 7:00-9:00 p.m.

All-Campus Choir

Rehearsal today in Union rooms 425/26 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Bring a friend.

Free Concert

A chance to whet your musical appetite. This time - guitar music, etc. Noon in Player's Theatre (3rd floor - Union Bldg.) Bring your lunch. Savour or lunchtime snacks. (Co-sponsored by the Music Undergraduate Society, Players' Theatre, the McGill Program Board and the Students' Society of McGill University).

High Holidays

Come join us tonight for high Holiday services at Chabad House - Jewish Student Center. A delicious (complimentary!) pre-fast feast will take place at 4:15. Yom Kippur services will begin at 6:00. Services will also be held tomorrow beginning at 10:00 a.m. For Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Non-affiliates!

History Students Assoc. Films

Will present "Sad Song of Yellow Skin" a portrait of South Vietnamese in Saigon during the war. Leacock 15, noon to 1:00 p.m.

McGill Camera Club

We are still taking new members but due to limited space we suggest that you hurry up. Sign up now in Union room B06 or simply drop by to find out the services we offer. Tel.: 392-4548.

ASUS Council

ASUS Council meeting tonight at 7:00 p.m. Room to be announced.

Environmental Society

The Environmental Society will be holding a meeting with the Ploughshares organization tonight. This is to go over the Nuclear Disarmament week coming up. All people interested please attend, this will be very interesting and important. Check Ploughshares column for further info.

P & OT Bake Sale

The Faculty of Physical and Occupational Therapy is holding a bake-sale from 10 to 4:00 p.m. in the Union. Drop by and treat yourself to some home-made goodies.

MIA

Last chance to register with the McGill Investment Association - at the front desk in the Union Building.

International Socialist Club

The second of a series of study groups on "What is Marxism" takes place today at 4:00 p.m. in the Union lounge B01 downstairs. The discussion today will have a presentation on "Understanding History-Historical materialism and the class struggle." All interested are welcome to attend.

Polish Students Assoc.

First annual meeting, elections, meet new members, Solidarity T-shirts for sale. Union rooms 425/26, 6:30 p.m.

McGill Hellenic Association

Is holding its first General Assembly. Place: Leacock 15. Time: 6:00 p.m. All Greek students are requested to attend.

Tuesday Night Cafe

Sign up today for the clowning workshop! Roger Vincent will teach it on Oct. 17 in Leacock 834, noon to 4:00 p.m. Only the first 20 applicants will be accepted. For further information call 392-4637 or drop by office "D" in the Arts basement.

Prevent a nuclear holocaust!

Project Ploughshares McGill, the student disarmament group, is holding a planning and information meeting. The film "No Act of God", about the link between nuclear power and nuclear arms, will be screened, and details of McGill Disarmament Week, (October 24-31) will be discussed. All peace-niks are welcome. Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St., 3rd floor, 7:00 p.m. If you can't make it, phone Rick Goldman at 738-0223.

Islamic Studies

Cemal Kafadar and Ahmet Karamustafa of the Institute of Islamic Studies will speak on the "The Situation in Turkey", at 3:00 p.m., in Leacock 831. Everyone welcome.

CUSO

Meeting on "Appropriate technology in a developing world". Film and speaker Dr. G.

Millette of MacDonald College. Tonight, 8:30 p.m. at 2140 Bishop St.

DESA

Meeting for members of the executive at 4:00 p.m., Arts B20.

New Democratic Party of McGill

NDP McGill will be holding a bake sale today in the lobby of the Union Bldg. beginning at 11:00 a.m. At 6:30 p.m. there will be the first in a series of discussions on topics relevant to democratic socialism. Tonight's topic: Collective Rights vs. Individual Rights. Discussion will take place in the lounge of the Union. Everyone welcome.

Thursday

Film Society

The McGill Film Society presents "The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith" (1978 Australia) tonight at 7 & 9:30 p.m. in Leacock 132. Admission is \$1.50 at the door.

McGill Students' Support Committee for Solidarity with El Salvador

The representative for the General University Students' Association of El Salvador (AGEUS) will be speaking at McGill at 5:00 p.m. in the Stewart Biology Building.

McGill Ski Team

Ski sale meeting at 4:00 p.m. in G20. General meeting at 5:00 p.m. in G20 followed by dry land training in wrestling room of Currie Gym. Bring membership fee.

Frat Party

Start the weekend early at the Psi-U Hangover Pubnite, tonight from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Irish Coffee will be served. 510 Pine.

McGill Music For Fun

Classical ensemble meeting 4:00-5:30 in Union B01. Rock group 5:30-7:00 also in B01. Please show up if you're still interested; we need to get organized! Members of the 'other' group can still pick up a copy of the musicians' during either meeting.

Circle K McGill

Play it again, Sam. Old and new members, please attend the meeting tonight in Union room 310 at 7:00. We will be observing a sensational slide show (Montreal premiere) presenting our new theme, and discussing project involvement. See you there. Bring a friend.

Classified

383 - LESSONS

Private lessons, by experienced tutor. Calculus I, II, III, Physics and advanced Cal. Call 282-9235 after 7 p.m.

Planists, singers, instrumentalists, musicians of all sorts. Can I help you? I give piano lessons, play accompaniments, coach singers, teach theory, write songs (your lyrics or mine) etc. Fully qualified, reasonable rates. Call Peter, 845-3916.

Art classes given in artists' studios. Small groups, water colour or drawing, day or evening, starting Oct. 5th. 488-4041

Spanish Tutoring offered. I will help you with your papers, grammar, etc. Call 933-4845

385 - NOTICES

Eastern Townships Alpine, cross-country ski house group requires for members. \$200 per person. 937-0267 evenings.

Political Science Students

For UI representative in the P.S.S.A. For experience and responsible representation For a real, new deal Vote: Peter Dotsikas

The Thanksgiving Bash. Everyone is invited to attend this Friday October 9th at 9:00 p.m. in the Union Ballroom at the University Center. Admission is \$1.00. Bring your friends.

McGill Music For Fun- Jazz/dixieland rehearsal Tuesday Oct. 6 4:00-6:00 in B01.

Classical ensemble meeting Thursday Oct. 8 4:00-5:30 in B01. Rock group meeting Thursday Oct. 8 5:30-7:00 in B01; let's get organized. 'Other' group can pick up musicians' list during above meetings.

Sexuality enhancement group for women: Starts third week of October. Meets Thursdays 5-7:30 p.m. Runs eight weeks. CLSC Metro women's clinic. Cost: \$80.00 Call: 842-8575 Includes: Films, discussions, self awareness exercises.

McGill Teaching Assistants - should appoint a departmental representative to the MTAA council by October 29. Please forward the representatives name to the MTAA c/o Thomson House.

McGill Teaching Assistants Association. Nominations open for positions on MTAA. Exec-committee, president, vice-president, treasurer secretary. Forward nominations to MTAA c/o Thomson House by October 16.

He was in Europe. He said he'd be in India. But He has returned. The Resurrection of VJ is upon us. For reservations, call 286-0448.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers Needed: research project needs healthy, non-smoking male volunteers, 18-40 years of age for a study being conducted on a drug under current investigation. Volunteers must be free to give one twelve hour day and be available to report at specified times during a 2-day protocol. Honorarium is being offered. If interested, please contact the Division of Clinical Pharmacology, the Montreal General Hospital, 937-6011, local 791.

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OLD MCGILL

'82



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STUDENTS

You have only 3 WEEKS to get your picture taken for Old McGill, the student yearbook, and for your mother. Just bring \$12.95 for the sitting fee (includes a free 5"x7" colour enlargement) and \$8 for the yearbook (the best bargain in town) down to Van Dyck & Meyers Studios at 1121 St. Catherine St. W. and they will do all the rest.

Be sure to go down before Friday, October 30, 1981.

THERE WILL BE NO EXTENSIONS

Go down now and avoid the last minute line-ups. Pick up an information sheet at the Student's Society office on the first floor of the Union or call Van Dyck at 849-7327 or the Old McGill office at 392-8990.

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Editorial offices: 3480 McTavish, Room B03, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9. Telephone: 392-8955. Advertising office: Room B17, 392-8902. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, La Presse Etudiante du Québec and CUP Media Services.

Contributors: Sarah Wells, Kristel van Ineveld

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- * CANOX for the helium for our balloons
- * Earle, Albert, Jon, Ron, Suzanne, Leslie, Barbara, Louise, Denise, Hilda, Joanne, Dunn, Donna, John, Tasso, Joe and all the others
- * Sylvia Quinn and the Red Cross personnel
- * Principal Johnston for his support
- * The McGill Daily for straightening up our messy ads; Radio McGill for their help and understanding
- * Nathan Frank for his talents as D.J. (Kloda Productions)
- * All the people who entertained the donors
- * All the Blood Drive volunteers, for their enthusiasm, help and smiles
- * Physical Plant and the Department of Athletics
- * All the day coordinators:
David Cohen
Mitchell Cohen
Sheila Ettinger
Alex Hyder
- * Dan Macoosh
- * Paul Mason
- * Roger Osmond
- * Robin Pollock
- * Gary Yentin
- * Bruce Williams
- * Special help for the dance: Judith Hayes, Adrienne Jones, Bruce Nicks, Rick Shousha, Maisie Cheung, Angele Mullins and the many others
- * A hard-working Blood Drive committee:
Jane Hutchison, publicity
Suzanne Sirzyk, prizes
Nathan Frank, entertainment
Debbie Goldstein, entertainment
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- * Anyone forgotten... our apologies... thanks anyway

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